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# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

BOOK VI



SPAULDING  
AND MILLER

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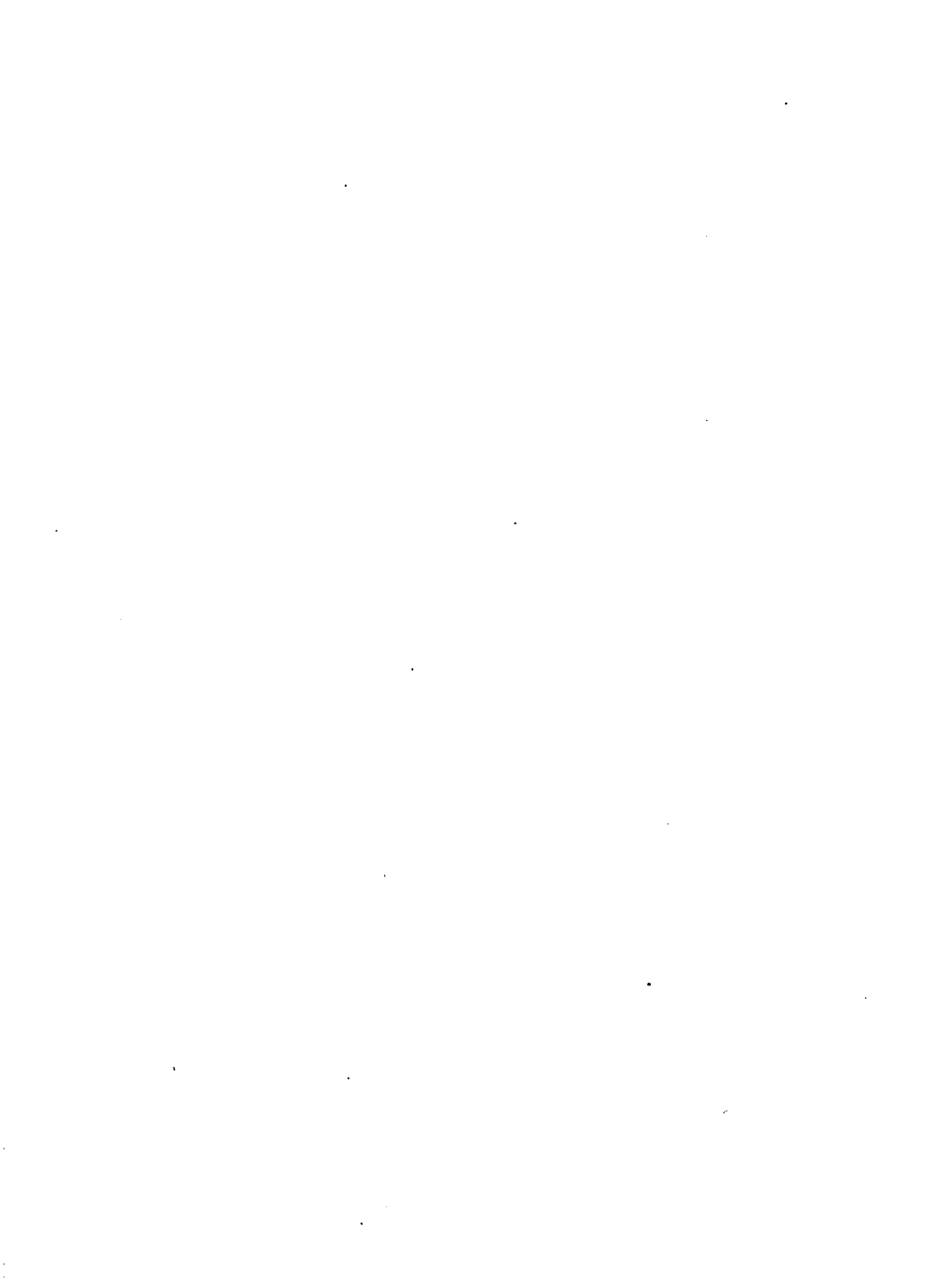
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THE  
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book VI

BY

FRANK E. SPAULDING

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, NEWTON, MASS.

AND

WILLIAM D. MILLER

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

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## PREFACE

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.



## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

## SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows :

## IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2  
Book II in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book III in Grade 5  
Book IV in Grade 6  
Book V in Grade 7  
Book VI in Grade 8

## IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book II in Grade 5  
Book III in Grade 6  
Book IV in Grade 7  
Book V in Grade 8  
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## Book VI

### I

co erce'	England attempted to coerce the colonists.
re strict'	She restricted the colonists' commerce.
block ade'	The port of Boston was blockaded.
re voke'	The Massachusetts charter was revoked.
an nul'	All its provisions were annulled.

### II

aug ment'	The governor's power was augmented.
in ter dict'	Public meetings were interdicted.
se di'tion	These were regarded as "nests of sedition."
sup press'	Public addresses were suppressed.
men'ace	These acts were a menace to liberty.

### III

co öp'er ate	The colonists coöperated with each other.
main tain'	A regular correspondence was maintained.
com mu'ni cate	They communicated with each other often.
ac'tu ate	They were actuated by common interests.
dis trust'	They began to distrust England.

## I

con vene'	The first Continental Congress convened.
ev'i dent	A united spirit was evident.
in sur rec'tion	England called it insurrection.
cri'sis	The crisis had arrived.
ap par'ent	It was apparent that war must come.

## II

res o lu'tion	The second Congress passed a resolution.
in de pend'ence	The Declaration of Independence followed.
stu pen'dous	This step was of stupendous importance.
plead	Some delegates pleaded for delay.
re luc'tant	Others voted for the declaration reluctantly.

## III

u nan'i mous	But the vote was finally unanimous.
as sent'	New York assented afterwards.
ter'mi nate	This terminated England's rule.
or dain'	A new nation was ordained.
con ceive'	Its importance can hardly be conceived.

## IV

pro mul'gate	The declaration was promptly promulgated.
a bol'ish	It abolished relations with England.
jus'ti fy	It justified the separation.
tran'sient	The causes were not light or transient.
af fect'	They affected the whole country.

## I

con demn'	The declaration condemned the king.
des pot'ic	His rule had been despotic.
tyr'an ny	He had established a tyranny.
re dress'	He had refused to redress wrongs.
re lin'quish	The people would not relinquish rights.

## II

op pose'	The opposing armies fought seven years.
cam paign'	There were long campaigns.
siege	There were sieges of fortified towns.
To'ry	Many Tories joined the English.
cru'el ty.	Indians were guilty of many cruelties.

## III

dis heart'en	The Americans were often disheartened.
mu'ti ny	There was mutiny among the officers.
ra'tion	The army was often without rations.
de sert'	Some of the soldiers deserted the army.
pan'ic	There was panic fear.

## IV

ob'sta cle	But obstacles were eventually overcome.
de ci'sive	The Americans won decisive victories.
re ën force'	Their army was reënforced.
al li'ance	An alliance with France was contracted.
al ly'	France became the ally of America.

## I

con spic'u ous	America became conspicuous on sea.
pri va teer'	Many privateers were sent out.
prey	These preyed upon England's commerce.
pres'tige	American ships gained great prestige.
e lic'it	Their deeds elicited praise from Europe.

## II

ca'pa ble	Benedict Arnold was a capable officer.
par tic'i pate	He participated in many battles.
in trep'id	He was a brave and intrepid leader.
mis con'duct	Once he was accused of misconduct.
ac quit'	But he was acquitted of this charge.

## III

im pru'dence	He was guilty of imprudence.
rep'ri mand	Washington was ordered to reprimand him.
in sult'	Arnold felt that he was insulted.
ma li'cious	He said malicious people caused this.
ir'ri tate	He was greatly irritated.

## IV

treach'er y	Arnold was afterwards guilty of treachery.
in'fa mous	His conduct was most infamous.
frus'trate	Washington frustrated his designs.
trait'or	But the traitor escaped to the enemy.
dis hon'or	He died in disgrace and dishonor.

## I

e vac'u ate	The British had evacuated Philadelphia.
plun'der	Bands of Indians were plundering settlers.
re tal'i ate	The Americans sometimes retaliated.
ir reg'u lar	There was much irregular fighting.
par'ti san	There was bitter partisan strife.

## II

not/a ble	The Americans won many notable battles.
crip'ple	They crippled the strength of England.
hu mil'i ate	The English army was often humiliated.
vir'tu al	The war was virtually ended at Yorktown.
ob'sti nate	The obstinate king had to yield.

## III

loath	The king was loath to grant freedom.
post pone'	But it could not be postponed longer.
ne go'ti ate	They began to negotiate a treaty..
pre lim'i na ry	Preliminary arrangements were made.
di plo'ma cy	American diplomacy won in the end.

## IV

con'fis cate	Property of Tories had been confiscated.
ag i ta'tion	These people had opposed agitation.
es pe'cial	They were especially opposed to the war.
com'pro mise	A compromise was agreed upon.
re cov'er	The Tories should recover their property.

## I

so lu'tion	Many problems came up for solution.
mag nan'i mous	The victors were not always magnanimous.
dis cre'tion	They did not always show discretion.
dis creet'	The officials were not always discreet.
an'i mate	They were sometimes animated by selfishness.

## II

com'pli cate	There were many complicated affairs.
fu'gi tive	Many Tories became fugitives.
mag'ni fy	Small matters were often magnified.
av'a rice	A spirit of avarice sometimes appeared.
pre dom'i nate	But good feeling finally predominated.

## III

des ti tu'tion	There was destitution among the soldiers.
pow'er less	Congress was powerless to pay them.
un grate'ful	They thought the people were ungrateful.
dis sen'sion	A spirit of dissension arose.
in cite'	Some men tried to incite a revolt.

## IV

de plore'	Washington deplored the situation.
com pas'sion	He had compassion for the soldiers.
en treat'	He entreated the soldiers to wait.
pledge	He pledged his word to help them.
im plic'it	They had implicit confidence in him.

## I

dis band'	The army was now disbanded.
fare well'	Washington made a farewell address.
de pres'sion	There was great depression everywhere.
cur'ren cy	The currency was almost worthless.
star va'tion	Many families were reduced to starvation.

## II

dis a gree'	The states often disagreed.
con fed er a'tion	The confederation was almost powerless.
ex ist'en'ce	Its very existence was threatened.
a vert'	Something must be done to avert disaster.
per ceive'	The leading men perceived this.

## III

de fi'cient	The confederation was deficient in strength.
re vise'	The plan of union must be revised.
en large'	The government's powers must be enlarged.
con ven'tion	A convention was called to act.
de vise'	A new plan must be devised.

## IV

con'fer ence	A conference was held in 1785.
de lib'er ate	This was to deliberate concerning trade.
ex clude'	All other subjects were to be excluded.
con'tro ver sy	There was controversy about other matters.
ex pe'di ent	Another convention seemed expedient.



## I

il lus'tri ous  
mem'o ra ble  
on'scious  
ga'cious  
pi'tious

This illustrious convention met in 1787.  
It was a memorable occasion.  
The members were conscious of its importance.  
They were wise and sagacious men.  
Everything was propitious for the new nation.

## II

sti tu'tion  
quate  
ces'sion  
cede'  
cil'i ate

A new constitution must be drafted.  
It must be adequate for the future.  
Every one had to make concessions.  
Many points had to be conceded.  
All parties had to be conciliated.

## III

y  
ion  
'  
si'tion  
act'

The states must ratify the Constitution.  
Each state must sanction its provisions.  
Or it might reject the whole.  
Most states accepted without much opposition.  
A few accepted after protracted discussion.

## IV

on  
ne'  
l  
nce

This was the creation of a nation.  
The nation was made supreme.  
A strong federal government was established.  
Citizens owe allegiance to the nation.  
The Constitution defines the nation's power.

## I

pre'am ble	The Constitution has a short preamble.
pref'ace	The preamble is a sort of preface.
brev'i ty	It is remarkable for its brevity.
con cise'	It is a very concise statement.
dig'ni ty	It gives the impression of dignity.

## II

com pre hen'sive	The preamble is a comprehensive statement.
ex plic'it	Subjects are stated explicitly.
em brace'	Subjects are embraced in few words.
mem'o rize	All pupils should memorize it.
u ni ver'sal	It is of universal importance.

## III

tran quil'li ty	One purpose is to secure tranquillity.
pos ter'i ty	The authors wished this for posterity.
mar'vel	People marvel at the authors' wisdom.
em'pha sis	Emphasis is placed upon important things.
man'u script	The original manuscript still exists.

## IV

fun da men'tal	The Constitution establishes fundamental laws.
ad min'is ter	Three departments administer the government.
leg'is la tive	Two are legislative and executive.
ju di'cial	The third department is the judicial.
co ör'di nate	These departments are coördinate.

## I

vest	Legislative powers are vested in Congress.
Sen'ate	The Senate is the upper house of Congress.
rep re sent'a tive	The House of Representatives is the other.
law-mak'ing	Both are law-making bodies.
func'tion	The Senate has some executive functions.

## II

quo'rum	A quorum is necessary to do business.
ma jor'i ty	A majority constitutes a quorum.
ser'geant	The sergeant-at-arms may compel attendance.
pen'al ty	Penalties may be inflicted for absence.
qual i fi ca'tion	Each house judges qualifications of members.

## III

pro ce'dure	Each house makes rules of procedure.
be hav'ior	Each punishes members for bad behavior.
ex pul'sion	Sometimes even expulsion is necessary.
con cur'rence	This is with the concurrence of two thirds.
im pose'	Expulsion is a penalty seldom imposed.

## IV

journ'al	Each house keeps a journal.
au then'tic	This is the authentic record.
se'cre cy	Some parts seem to require secrecy.
with hold'	Such parts are withheld from the public.
ad journ'	Neither house alone may adjourn permanently.

## I

im mu'ni ty	Members of Congress have immunity from arrest.
in ter fer'ence	This is to prevent interference.
ex cep'tion	Exception is made for certain crimes.
fel'o ny	Members may be arrested for felonies.
breach	Breach of peace is also excepted.

## II

pi'ra cy	Congress has power to punish piracy.
in va'sion	It has power to repel invasion.
cede	Congress controls land ceded by states.
na'vy	It may build and control navies.
ar'se nal	It may control land for arsenals.

## III

mem'ber ship	Congress determines its total membership.
ap por'tion	Representatives are apportioned by population.
cen'sus	Population is determined by a census.
e nu'mer ate	Each inhabitant is enumerated in the census.
suf'frage	States decide the rights of suffrage.

## IV

sen'a tor	Each state has two senators.
per pet'u al	The Senate is a perpetual body.
im peach'ment	The Senate tries impeachment cases.
leg'is la ture	State legislatures elect the senators.
im par'tial	Senators are expected to be impartial.

## I

in au'gu rate	The President is inaugurated.
el'i gi ble	Only native-born citizens are eligible.
e lect'or	The President is chosen by electors.
cab'i net	A cabinet assists the President.
Cap'i tol	The Capitol is at Washington.

## II

am bas'sa dor	The President nominates ambassadors.
con'sul	He also nominates the consuls.
le ga'tion	He arranges legations in foreign countries.
re prieve'	He may grant reprieves and pardons.
ve'to	The veto is an important presidential power.

## III

ju di'cia ry	The judiciary is the third department.
ten'ure	Judges hold life tenure of office.
mar'shal	A marshal executes the court's orders.
pros'e cute	A district attorney prosecutes cases.
ev'i dence	He presents evidence of crimes.

## IV

smug'gle	The government punishes cases of smuggling.
in ter'nal	It controls internal revenue taxes.
pat'ent	Patents are granted by the government.
cop'y right	Authors may secure copyrights.
in'ter state	The government controls interstate commerce.

## I

lo'cal	The states control all local matters.
ex'e cute	The governor executes the laws.
lieu ten'ant	There is also a lieutenant governor.
em bod'y	A constitution embodies the fundamental law.
a mend'ment	Amendments may be made to constitutions.

## II

jus'tice	Citizens seek justice in the courts.
in di vid'u al	Individuals bring cases to the courts.
per tain'	Cases pertaining to corporations are also tried.
triv'i al	Even trivial cases are heard.
civ'i lize	All civilized nations maintain courts.

## III

sub poe'na	Courts often subpoena witnesses.
con tempt'	Not to obey a summons is contempt of court.
tes'ti fy	Witnesses are required to testify.
tes'ti mo ny	Witnesses give testimony.
per'ju ry	False testimony is called perjury.

## IV

al'ien	People from other countries are aliens.
in ter'pret	A foreigner often requires an interpreter.
nat'u ral ize	The courts may naturalize aliens.
re quire'ment	Each state has certain requirements.
il lit'er ate	Generally illiterate men may not vote.

## I

ju'ry	The grand jury hears evidence of crimes.
in dict'	It indicts people that seem guilty.
pet'it	Cases are tried before petit juries.
ver'dict	The petit jury renders a verdict.
im pris'on ment	In some cases a judge orders imprisonment.

## II

crim'i nal	People are punished for criminal offenses.
im pu'ni ty	Crimes may not be committed with impunity.
lar'ce ny	Stealing is sometimes called larceny.
bur'gla ry	Burglary is a serious crime.
hor'ri ble	But murder is a horrible crime.

## III

stub'born	Stubborn boys are brought to court.
ac com'pa ny	They are often accompanied by their parents.
in ju'ri ous	A stubborn boy's influence is injurious.
dis'so lute	Dissolute boys are worse than stubborn boys.
in'do lent	Indolent boys may become dissolute.

## IV

per'pe trate	Indolent boys may perpetrate crimes.
vig'i lant	The police are vigilant to detect them.
or'phan	Orphans are sometimes cared for by courts.
char'i ta ble	They are placed in charitable institutions.
mer'ci ful	Judges are merciful to children.

## I

in tox'i cate	Intoxicated persons are brought to court.
in tem'per ate	Such persons are called intemperate.
beg'gar	Beggars often appear in court.
va'grant	Vagrant is another name for beggar.
vag'a bond	Beggars are also called vagabonds.

## II

in sane'	A court decides about insane persons.
a sy'lum	It may commit them to an asylum.
a vail'a ble	In cities an ambulance is available.
e mer'gen cy	This is used in emergencies.
cor'o ner	A coroner investigates deaths by violence.

## III

swin'dle	The courts try cases of swindling.
ac com'plice	Sometimes the swindler has an accomplice.
im'pli cate	The accomplice is implicated in the crime.
di vorce'	Divorces are granted by the courts.
in jun'ction	Courts may grant injunctions.

## IV

pro'bate	Wills are proved in a probate court.
be queath'	A will bequeaths property.
in her'it ance	Bequeathed property is an inheritance.
ex ec'u tor	An executor settles estates left by will.
rou tine'	Courts transact much routine business.



## I

de clar'a tive	A declarative sentence makes a statement.
in ter rog'a tive	An interrogative sentence asks a question.
im per'a tive	A command is an imperative sentence.
ex clam'a to ry	An exclamatory sentence is often used.
e mo'tion	This expresses feeling or emotion.

## II

ab'stract	An abstract noun names a quality.
gen'der	Names of living things have gender.
mas'cu line	Some nouns are masculine in gender.
fem'i nine	Feminine nouns are names of females.
neu'ter	The word <i>neuter</i> means "neither."

## III

nom'i na tive	A subject is in the nominative case.
own'er ship	The possessive case denotes ownership.
ob jec'tive	The object is in the objective case.
de clen'sion	Giving the cases is called declension.
in flec'tion	Inflection is another name for declension.

## IV

an te ced'ent	A relative pronoun has an antecedent.
com'pound	There are a few compound pronouns.
re flex'ive	What is a reflexive pronoun?
de mon'stra tive	There are four demonstrative pronouns.
in def'i nite	Some pronouns are indefinite in character.

## I

gram'mar	Grammar is an important study.
in'tel lect	It is a training for the intellect.
a nal'y sis	It teaches the analysis of sentences.
di'a gram	Analysis is often shown by diagrams.
def i ni'tion	Many definitions are given in grammar.

## II

syn'tax	Syntax means the construction of sentences.
com'plex	Sentences are simple, compound, or complex.
phrase	A phrase consists of two or more words.
clause	A clause is a subordinate sentence.
id' i om	An idiom is a peculiar expression.

## III

trans pose'	The order of words is often transposed.
em phat'ic	Transposition makes a word emphatic.
sub'stan tive	A noun is also called a substantive.
syn'o nym	Synonyms have nearly the same meaning.
hom'o nym	Homonyms have the same sound.

## IV

ab bre vi a'tion	A period is placed after an abbreviation.
pause	A period also indicates a distinct pause.
co'lon	A colon marks a shorter pause.
sem'i co lon	A semicolon marks a still shorter pause.
pre ci'sion	Marks must be used with precision.

## I

nu'mer al	Numeral adjectives express number.
com par'i son	Most adjectives admit of comparison.
pos'i tive	The positive degree states a fact.
com par'a tive	The comparative is higher or lower.
su per'la tive	The superlative is the highest or the lowest.

## II

tran'si tive	A transitive verb takes an object.
in tran'si tive	<i>Intransitive</i> means "not transitive."
pas'sive	Transitive verbs are active or passive.
im per'son al	An impersonal verb has no definite subject.
aux il'ia ry	Auxiliary verbs are "helping" verbs.

## III

mode	Mode is the manner of statement.
in dic'a tive	The indicative mode indicates a fact.
sub junc'tive	The subjunctive mode is less positive.
tense	The tense shows the time.
con ju ga'tion	Giving the different verb forms is conjugation.

## IV

in fin'i tive	An infinitive is a noun form.
par'ti ci ple	A participle is an adjective form.
pro gress'ive	The progressive form shows continued action.
re dun'dant	A redundant verb has additional forms.
de fect'ive	A defective verb lacks some forms.

## I

script	Pupils learn script in primary schools.
al'pha bet	They also learn the alphabet here.
e nun'ci ate	They are taught to enunciate each syllable.
ar tic'u late	They are required to articulate clearly.
pho net'ic	Reading is often taught by phonetic methods.

## II

math e mat'ics	Mathematics is taught in higher grades.
dec'i mal	Decimal fractions are not difficult.
met'ric	The metric system is a decimal system.
de nom'i nate	Every pupil studies denominate numbers.
ra'ti o	Upper grades study ratio and proportion.

## III

tech'nic al	Some cities support technical high schools.
bot'a ny	Botany is taught in most high schools.
ste nog'ra phy	Stenography is taught in commercial courses.
ba rom'e ter	Many schools have barometers.
pres'sure	A barometer measures the air pressure.

## IV

fresh'man	Entering pupils are called freshmen.
soph' o more	Those in the second year are sophomores.
jun'ior	Third-year pupils are juniors.
sen'ior	Pupils in the final year are seniors.
grad u a'tion	Most schools have graduation exercises.

## I

ab o rig'i nes	American Indians are called aborigines.
bar'ba rous	They were a barbarous people.
treach'er ous	In war they were treacherous enemies.
stead'fast	They could also be steadfast friends.
ex tinc'tion	The race seems doomed to extinction.

## II

dis dain'	The warrior disdained manual labor.
ar'du ous	He disliked arduous work of all kinds.
vo ca'tion	His vocation was hunting and fishing.
a lac'ri ty	In hunting he displayed great alacrity.
a cute'ness	His acuteness of sight was wonderful.

## III

pa'tience	His patience and endurance were marvelous.
stealth'y	He followed game with stealthy tread.
moc'ca sin	His moccasins deadened all sound.
in'tri cate	He knew intricate paths through forests.
in clem'ent	He cared nothing for inclement weather.

## IV

squaw	The squaws cared for the homes.
drudg'er y	All the drudgery fell to their lot.
hab'it a ble	The wigwams were quite habitable.
fas tid'i ous	But Indians were not very fastidious.
u'til ize	Bark was utilized for a covering.

## I

tac'i turn	The Indians were taciturn in manner.
bel lig'er ent	But they were belligerent in character.
war'fare	They were often engaged in warfare.
re splen'dent	Then they were resplendent in war paint.
hid'e ous	Their resplendency would be hideous to us.

## II

fan tas'tic	Indian ornaments were fantastic.
em broid'er	Their blankets were embroidered with beads.
sin'ew	Sinews of animals served for thread.
am mu ni'tion	Bundles of arrows formed their ammunition.
tom'a hawk	They always carried tomahawks.

## III

re venge'ful	In war the Indians were cruelly revengeful.
tor'ture	They tortured their captives.
fiend'ish	They took fiendish delight in torture.
in gen'ious	They were ingenious in devising cruelties.
a tro'cious	Many of their practices were atrocious.

## IV

in vis'i ble	In war the Indians were invisible.
ma neu'ver	They maneuvered to gain every advantage.
in se cure'	The early settlers always felt insecure.
im'mi nent	An Indian attack was always imminent.
le'ni ent	Indians were rarely lenient to captives.

## I

cir'cus	What boy does not enjoy a circus !
an tic'i pate	It is anticipated for many days.
ad ver'tise ment	The papers are full of advertisements.
pla card'	Large placards cover the billboards.
cu ri os'i ty	The colored pictures excite curiosity.

## II

jost'le	The crowd jostles around the entrance.
bust'le	Everything there is hurry and bustle.
ac'ro bat	The acrobats perform many difficult acts.
tra peze'	Men swing from high trapezes.
feat	There are many astonishing feats.

## III

men ag'er ie	The menagerie is always interesting.
el'e phant	A huge elephant swings his trunk.
quad'ru ped	The elephant is the largest quadruped.
rhi noc'e ros	The rhinoceros is another immense animal.
gi raffe'	The giraffe has the longest neck.

## IV

ti'gress	Tiger and tigress are fierce beasts.
fe ro'cious	They look extremely ferocious.
car niv'o rous	They are carnivorous animals.
leop'ard	The leopard is a spotted beast.
mon'key	How cute the monkeys are !

## I

in volve'	Nations are often involved in war.
in'fan try	Companies of infantry are enlisted.
bat tal'ion	The companies are arranged in battalions.
bri gade'	Regiments of battalions form a brigade.
corps	The whole army is divided into corps.

## II

ar til'ler y	Men are enlisted for the artillery.
pon'der ous	The artillery has charge of ponderous cannon.
sta'tion a ry	Some of the cannon are stationary.
port'a ble	Other lighter ones are portable.
mis'sile	Cannon hurl missiles of all kinds.

## III

ar'mo ry	Rifles are made at national armories.
car'tridge	The soldiers are provided with cartridges.
knep'sack	Knapsacks are also furnished.
com'mis sa ry	A commissary department supplies provisions.
ep'au let	Officers are distinguished by epaulets.

## IV

cav'al ry	Cavalry is an effective part of an army.
scout	Cavalrymen often go in scouting parties.
au da'cious	A scout must be bold and audacious.
cow'ard	A coward has no place in war.
vet'er an	Soldiers of experience are termed veterans.



## I

as sail'	A fort is assailed by the enemy.
gar'ri son	The garrison endeavors to defend it.
in trench'ment	Intrenchments are dug on both sides.
as sault'	Assaults are made upon the fort.
sor'tie	The garrison makes sorties from the fort.

## II

in ces'sant	Artillery keeps up an incessant fire.
con cus'sion	The guns make a terrible concussion.
com bus'ti ble	Many combustible buildings are burned.
har'ass	The garrison is harassed on all sides.
scar'ci ty	There is often a scarcity of provisions.

## III

ar'mis tice	An armistice is sometimes arranged.
com'bat	The combat ceases for a time.
hos til'i ty	There is a cessation of hostilities.
res'pite	The soldiers enjoy a brief respite.
truce	Messages are exchanged under flags of truce.

## IV

ca pit'u late	The garrison sometimes capitulates.
ar'ma ment	The whole armament surrenders.
con'quest	The conquest of the fort is complete.
fra'ter nize	Conquerors and conquered often fraternize.
vic to'ri ous	The victorious army supplies provisions.

## I

dep ri va'tion	War always brings misery and deprivation.
al le'vi ate	Efforts are made to alleviate suffering.
hy gi en'ic	Surgeons employ hygienic methods.
ster'il ize	All surgical instruments are sterilized.
im me'di ate	Immediate aid is rendered the wounded.

## II

fur'lough	Soldiers are sometimes given furloughs.
in'va lid	Those who become invalids are discharged.
dis a'ble	Soldiers are often permanently disabled.
pen'sion	Our government grants pensions to soldiers.
wid'ow	Soldiers' widows also draw pensions.

## III

e'vil	Many evils are caused by war.
neu'tral	Even neutral nations suffer losses.
stip'u late	Neutral nations stipulate certain things.
in ter cept'	Their mails must not be intercepted.
hin'der	Their commerce must not be hindered.

## IV

brav'er y	All people honor bravery.
com mem'o rate	People unite to commemorate brave deeds.
me mo'ri al	Schools observe Decoration or Memorial Day.
pa tri ot'ic	Pupils sing patriotic songs.
cem'e ter y	Memorial exercises are held in cemeteries.

## I

u til'i ty	Birds are of great utility to farmers.
nox'ious	They destroy many noxious insects.
mus'cu lar	Birds have great muscular strength.
ver'te brate	They are vertebrate animals.
mi'gra to ry	Many birds are migratory.

## II

vo ra'cious	All insects eat voraciously.
dep re da'tion	Everything suffers from their depredations.
lo'cust	Locusts sometimes gather in swarms.
rav'age	Whole fields are ravaged by them.
fam'ine	They have even caused famines.

## III

par'a dise	A garden is a paradise for insects.
suc'cu lent	Here they find succulent vegetables.
cat'er pil lar	Caterpillars eat green leaves.
sub'ju gate	The gardener tries to subjugate them.
ex ter'mi nate	He would be glad to exterminate them.

## IV

de vour'	Birds devour quantities of insects.
in cred'i ble	The number destroyed is incredible.
com pu ta'tion	It is even beyond computation.
a dult'	An adult bird eats hundreds daily.
stren'u ous	Its life is a strenuous hunt for food.

## I

in struc'tion	Most schools give instruction in music.
mel'o dy	The pupils are taught pleasing melodies.
dis'cord	They are taught to avoid discords.
mod'u late	Their voices must be carefully modulated.
chro ma'tic	Upper grades study the chromatic scales.

## II

sat is fac'tion	There is much satisfaction in good music.
con grat'u late	A talented singer is congratulated.
com'pli ment	She receives many compliments.
con tral'to	Good contralto voices are rare.
tre'ble	Most female voices are adapted to treble.

## III

a cou'stic	Same halls have good acoustic properties.
in dis tinct'	A voice is never indistinct.
ut'most	It penetrates to the utmost corner.
sat is fac'to ry	Many halls are not satisfactory.
res'o nance	Carpets are likely to destroy resonance.

## IV

can ta'ta	Schools often give cantatas.
or a to'ri o	Even easy oratorios are sometimes given.
o'ver ture	An overture often introduces an oratorio.
sym'pho ny	Symphonies are beyond the powers of children.
min'strel	They enjoy minstrel entertainments better.

## I

sect	There are many religious sects.
cler'gy man	Most sects have priests or clergymen.
par'ish	Members of a church form a parish.
pa rish'ion er	The members are called parishioners.
pa ro'chi al	Some churches maintain parochial schools.

## II

bish'op	A bishop is a church officer.
arch bish'op	The chief bishop is the archbishop.
di'o cese	A bishop has charge of a diocese.
ca the'dral	A cathedral is the chief church.
sur'plice	Bishops and other clergymen wear surplices.

## III

dea'con	A deacon is a subordinate church officer.
dis ci'ple	A disciple is a learner or a member.
a pos'tle	Christ's disciples were called apostles.
mis'sion a ry	A missionary goes upon a mission.
e van'gel ist	An evangelist is a missionary preacher.

## IV

bib'li cal	Biblical studies are required in churches.
cat'e chism	Some churches teach a catechism.
rit'u al	A ritual is a form of worship.
i dol'a ter	An idolater worships idols.
hea'then	One who worships idols is a heathen.

## I

de'i ty	A deity is a god.
Je ho'vah	The Bible calls God Jehovah.
Mes si'ah	Christ is called the Messiah.
proph'et	John the Baptist, the Prophet of Christ.
proph'e cy	John's prophecy was proclaimed to the people.

## II

a'the ist	An atheist does not believe in God.
in'fi del	An atheist is an infidel, or unbeliever.
skep'tic	One who doubts is called a skeptic.
di vine'	Skeptics may doubt the divine origin of Christ.
mir'a cle	Skeptics may doubt the miracles.

## III

in vo ca'tion	Church services may open with an invocation.
ben e dic'tion	They close with a benediction, or blessing.
in ter vene'	Various exercises intervene.
sup pli ca'tion	There is singing and supplication.
sac'ra ment	A sacrament is a solemn religious ceremony.

## IV

com mun'ion	Most churches hold communion services.
ves'pers	Vespers is a short evening service.
con gre ga'tion	A church audience is a congregation.
la'i ty	The congregation is composed of the laity.
sex'ton	The sexton takes care of the church.

## I

brag'gart	Be not a braggart or vain boaster.
im per'ti nent	Never speak impertinently.
ar'ro gant	Let no success make you arrogant.
in'so lent	Let no provocation make you insolent.
in'so lence	Abhor insolence and arrogance.

## II

haugh'ty	A haughty manner is repellent.
im pe'ri ous	Imperiousness is to be shunned.
friv'o lous	Neither be frivolous.
dis'si pate	Frivolity is unworthy dissipation of power.
cau'tious	Be cautious of your associations.

## III

av a ri'cious	An avaricious man knows not content.
cu pid'i ty	Avarice and cupidity are never satisfied.
ra'tion al	Let us be rational in our desires.
slan'der	Let us never indulge in slander.
cal'um ny	Let us lend ear to no calumny.

## IV

ag'gra vate	Insult aggravates injury.
al'ter cate	Never provoke an altercation.
wran'gle	Wordy wrangles are unseemly.
re morse'	Regret and remorse follow hasty words.
wrath	Remember the soft answer turneth away wrath.

## I

hor'ti cul ture	Horticulture, or gardening, is interesting.
con sid er a'tion	Location is the first consideration.
ex po'sure	A garden should have a southern exposure.
drain'age	Soil and natural drainage are important.
ar ti fi'cial	Both are often improved artificially.

## II

i de'al	Tile drainage is the ideal method.
sub'sti tute	Good substitutes are not wanting.
trench'ing	Trenching is often a good substitute.
spade'ful	The soil is thrown up in spadefuls.
sub'soil	The subsoil is thoroughly loosened.

## III

hu'mus	Humus is necessary in garden soil.
mois'ture	Humus helps to retain moisture.
tend'en cy	Some soils have a tendency to bake.
tex'ture	Humus produces a loose texture.
leach'y	In leachy soils it prevents waste.

## IV

tis'sue	Plants need moisture to build new tissue.
shriv'el	Without moisture they soon shrivel up.
stag'nant	But stagnant water is harmful.
till'age	Thorough tillage helps to retain moisture.
fer til'i ty	Fertility is increased by cultivation.



## I

pro duc'tive	Study may make a garden more productive.
ex per' i ment	Government stations conduct experiments.
bul'le tin	The experiment stations issue bulletins.
im part'	These bulletins impart useful information.
pe rus'al	They amply repay a careful perusal.

## II

in dis pen'sa ble	Certain elements are indispensable to plants.
ni'tro gen	Nitrogen is one of these elements.
leg'ume	Leguminous plants help to produce this.
bac te'ri a	Roots of legumes are covered with bacteria.
lib'er ate	The bacteria liberate nitrogen for use.

## III

pot'ash	Potash is also necessary for plant life.
mu'ri ate	Farmers often buy muriate of potash.
sul'phate	Sometimes sulphate of potash is used.
phos phor'ic	The third element needed is phosphoric acid.
ju di'cious	These elements must be supplied judiciously.

## IV

com'post	Compost is an excellent fertilizer.
a cid'i ty	The use of lime corrects acidity.
fri'a ble	It makes clay more friable.
mel'low	The soil must be light and mellow.
warmth	Warmth, air, and moisture are necessary.

## I

ro ta'tion	Rotation of crops is advantageous.
suc ces'sive	Successive crops should be different.
de fi'cien cy	This prevents a deficiency of nourishment.
re plen'ish	The legumes replenish exhausted plant food.
e con'o mize	This helps to economize in fertilizers.

## II

im bibe'	Plants imbibe moisture through fibrous roots.
mem'brane	Roots are covered with a thin membrane.
ab sorp'tion	Rootlets imbibe liquid food by absorption.
os'mose	This process is called osmosis.
nu'tri ment	In this way plants get nutriment.

## III

vi tal'i ty	Seeds should have vigorous vitality.
pu'ri ty	Their purity should be carefully guarded.
de pend'ent	Success is dependent upon good seeds.
he red'i ta ry	Qualities of plants are hereditary.
par tic'u lar	Particular qualities are secured by selection.

## IV

re pro duce'	Some trees do not reproduce special qualities.
trans mis'si ble	These are transmissible by grafting.
sci'on	A scion possessing the qualities is used.
prop'a gate	Many plants are propagated by cuttings.
lay'er ing	Some are propagated by layering.

## I

bi en'ni al	A biennial plant lives two years.
cau'li flow er	Cabbages and cauliflowers are biennials.
mul'lein	Common mullein is a biennial.
per en'ni al	A perennial plant lives several years.
sy rin'ga	Shrubs like the syringa are perennials.

## II

dis per'sal	Seed dispersal is an interesting study.
con vey'ance	Seeds find effective means of conveyance.
di ver'si ty	There is a great diversity of ways.
ad here'	Some seeds adhere to animals.
bur'dock	The burdock steals many rides.

## III

dan'de li on	Dandelion seeds float through the air.
bal loon'	The seeds resemble little balloons.
this'tle	Thistle seeds are carried by the breeze.
buoy'ant	The seeds are light and buoyant.
clem'a tis	The clematis has masses of feathery seeds.

## IV

for'est ry	Forestry is a comparatively new study.
hus'band ry	It teaches the husbandry of forests.
reck'less	It shows how to prevent reckless waste.
con serv'a tive	Wise forestry counsels conservative cutting.
res er va'tion	Some forests are government reservations.

## I

pred'a.to ry	Predatory lumbermen attack forest reservations.
de spoil'	Unguarded reservations would soon be despoiled.
pil'lage	Some knaves make public pillage a business.
do main'	They are always plundering the public domain.
out'rage	Their assaults are outrageous.

## II

weal	The public weal depends largely on forests.
pre cip'i tate	Forests affect the precipitation of moisture.
de nude'	The denudation of large tracts is dangerous.
dev'as tate	Such devastation exacts its penalty.
av'a lanche	Floods, torrents, and avalanches may result.

## III

co nif'er ous	Pines and spruces are coniferous trees.
hem'lock	The fir and hemlock are also conifers.
cy'press	The cypress belongs to the same family.
di verge'	Conifers grow in quite divergent temperatures.
trop'ic al	They flourish in arctic and tropical regions.

## IV

tur'pen tine	Turpentine is derived from conifers.
res'in	Turpentine is a resinous substance.
ex ude'	It exudes from the trees.
in ci'sion	Incisions are made in the trunks.
bal'sam	Canada balsam is a species of turpentine.

several passengers.

eight or ten.

hauffeur.

moments.

mo'men ta ry

velocity.

velocity.

remendous.

de struc'ti ble

de struc'ti ble

temptation.

speed.

perardy.

recreation.

rec're a tive

pedestrians' rights.

severely punished.

oughfares be kept safe.

preference over speed.

am ish ment      prefer a ble

## I

cur ric'u lum	The curriculum offers a variety of subjects.
op'tion al	Some subjects are optional.
pur sue'	Too many subjects should not be pursued.
su per fi'cial	Superficial work is not profitable.
in ten'sive	Intensive study brings the best results.

va ri a'tion	va'ri a ble	sub jec'tive	in ten'si fy
va'ri e gate	va'ri ance	pur su'ance	in ten'si ty

## II

ge ol'o gy	Geology is in the curriculum of many schools.
for ma'tion	Geology explains the formation of mountains.
i den'ti fy	It teaches how to identify rocks.
fos'sil	It describes and explains fossils.
di vulge'	Geology divulges many a secret.

ge ol'o gist	form'a tive	ex plan'a to ry	i den'ti ty
ge o log'ic al	ex pla na'tion	i den'tic al	i den ti fi ca'tion

## III

quartz	Quartz is an extremely hard mineral.
dis sem'i nate	It is widely disseminated.
frac'ture	Quartz breaks with an irregular fracture.
glis'ten	The broken surfaces glisten.
crys'tal	Quartz forms beautiful crystals.

min er'al'o gy	ex trem'i ty	break'a ble	crys'tal line
min'er al ize	dis sem i na'tion	beau'te ous	crys'tal lize
min er al'o gist	ir reg u lar'i ty	beau'ti fy	crys tal li za'tion

## I

in cor'po rate	Colleges are incorporated institutions.		
en dow'	Most colleges are endowed.		
main'te nance	The income of funds is applied to maintenance.		
pe cun'ia ry	A treasurer manages the pecuniary affairs.		
dis burse'	He invests and disburses the funds.		
col le'gi ate	en dow'ment	ap pli ca'tion	ap pli'ance
col le'gi an	ap'pli ca ble	man'age a ble	dis burse'ment

## II

pro fess'or	The principal college teachers are professors.		
tu'tor	Minor teachers are tutors or instructors.		
er u di'tion	They are selected for ability and erudition.		
u ni ver'si ty	They have had university training.		
fac'ul ty	Professors and teachers form the faculty.		
pro fess'	pro fes'sion	er'u dite	u'ni verse
pro fess'ed ly	in struct'ive	se lec'tion	prin'ci pal ly

## III

e quip'ment	Suitable equipment for a college is costly.		
lab'o ra to ry	Laboratories require expensive apparatus.		
trea'tise	Librâries need books and treatises.		
as tron'o my	Astronomy requires an equipped observatory.		
tel'e scope	A telescope is indispensable.		
eq'ui page	suit'a ble ness	li bra'ri an	ob serv'ance
suit'a bly	ex pend'i ture	con'stan cy	as tro nom'ic al
suit a bil'i ty	req ui si'tion	ob serv'ant	tel e scop'ic

## I

mi'cro scope	A microscope magnifies small objects.		
op'tic al	A microscope is an optical instrument.		
lens	The lens is the important part.		
zo öl'o gy	Students of botany and zoölogy use microscopes.		
le'gion	The revelations of the microscope are legion.		
mi cro scop'ic	op'tics	in stru men'tal	bo tan'ic al
bot'a nize	op ti'cian	bot'a nist	zo ö log'ic al

## II

con ven'ience	A telephone is a necessary convenience.		
res'i dence	It is found in many residences.		
con serve'	The telephone is a conservator of energy.		
op'er a tor	Telephone operators need endless patience.		
vir'tue	Patience is a practical virtue.		
ne ces'si tate	res i den'tial	con ser va'tion	op'er a tive
tel e phon'ic	en er get'ic	con serv'a to ry	vir'tu ous

## III

au to mo'bile	The automobile is a remarkable invention.		
gen'er ate	It generates its own power.		
lo co mo'tion	Gasoline engines produce power for locomotion.		
pro pel'	Others are propelled by storage batteries.		
com mo'di ous	Touring cars are commodious and luxurious.		
in vent'ive	gen'er a tor	en gi neer'	e lec'tri fy
in vent'or	pro pel'ler	e lec'tric al	e lec'tro cute
re mark'a bly	pro pul'sion	e lec tri'cian	lux u'ri ant



## I

pas'sen ger	Large automobiles carry several passengers.		
ac com'mo date	Touring cars accommodate eight or ten.		
chauf feur'	They require an experienced chauffeur.		
crit'ic al	He must be cool at critical moments.		
sev'er al ly	ac com mo da'tion	crit'ic al ly	mo'men ta ry

## II

ex hil'a rate	An automobile trip is exhilarating.		
ve loc'i ty	The cars often attain dangerous velocity.		
mo men'tum	A heavy car's momentum is tremendous.		
de struc'tive	A collision is usually destructive.		
ex hil a ra'tion	at tain'ment	col lide'	de struc'ti ble

## III

temp ta'tion	A chauffeur is subject to great temptation.		
ac cel'er ate	He is tempted to accelerate speed.		
jeop'ard y	He may place many lives in jeopardy.		
haz'ard	Overspeeding is hazardous recreation.		
rec're ate	ac cel er a'tion	jeop'ard ize	rec're a tive

## IV

pe des'tri an	Chauffeurs must regard pedestrians' rights.		
fool'har dy	Foolhardiness should be severely punished.		
thor'ough fare	Only thus can thoroughfares be kept safe.		
pref'er ence	Safety should have preference over speed.		
re gard'less	se ver'i ty	pun'ish ment	pref'er a ble

borne	These trials are too grievous to be borne.
bourne	Heaven is the bourne whence no traveler returns.
tents	Some ancient people dwelt in tents.
tense	There are three primary simple tenses.
cast	Cast not pearls before swine.
caste	People of India belong to castes, or classes.
gild	The setting sun gilds the mountain peaks.
guild	Guilds were composed of men of like occupation.
faun	Fauns were gods of fields and shepherds.
fawn	Young deer are called fawns.
reek	A race horse reeks with sweat.
wreak	Do not wreak vengeance on your enemies.
shear	Wool is sheared from sheep.
sheer	A sheer precipice is perpendicular.
brute	A brute beast is not supposed to reason.
bruit	The crime was bruited, or noised abroad.
can'did	A candid man shows no partiality.
can'died	Candied raisins are very sweet.
sight	The poet Milton lost his sight.
site	Choose an elevated site for your house.
cite	Can you cite a verse from the Bible?

at tend'ance	How can I find the percentage of attendance ?
at tend'ants	Divide number of attendants by enrollment.
ad her'ence	Lincoln gave strict adherence to duty.
ad her'ents	His adherents were loyal.
cor re spond'ence	Many correspondents make much correspondence.
cor re spond'ents	Correspondence is carried on by correspondents.
res'i dence	Where is your residence ?
res'i dents	We are residents of Philadelphia.
cham pagne'	Champagne is a sparkling wine.
cham paign'	A champaign is a flat, open country.
in dite'	Cæsar could indite seven letters at once.
in dict'	The grand jury indicts for crime.
rad'i cal	City government needs radical reform.
rad'i cle	Can you find the radicle in this bean ?
cym'bal	Cymbals are musical instruments.
sym'bol	Symbols are signs or representations.
cyg'net	A cygnet is a young swan.
sig'net	A sovereign seals letters with a signet.
feign	Some animals feign death when in danger.
fain	" Men and birds are fain of climbing high."
fane	Fanes are temples, or places of worship.

1

haunch  
ep'i cure  
tan'gi ble  
be troth'al  
a bate'ment

2

bil'ious  
her'e sy  
ma la'ri a  
fron'tier  
pan ta loon'

3

i'ci cle  
ju'i'ci ness  
car'di nal  
a bat toir'  
dep're cate

4

ed'i fy  
as tute'  
bil'liard  
op er at'ic  
pan o ra'ma

5

brusque  
ga zette'  
tri bu'nal  
fed er a'tion  
ab hor'rence

6

quo'ta  
bra'zen  
a bridge'  
hal'yard  
o be'di ent

7

gar'nish  
bo nan'za  
de lir'i um  
san'cti fy  
cas'ti gate

8

gris'tly  
ab jure'  
cam'o mile  
dec'i mate  
ne ga'tion

9

the'sis  
ed'i ble  
ap'er ture  
the ol'o gy  
butch'er

10

glu'ten  
ar'bu tus  
bi no'mi al  
de bil'i ty  
nav i ga'tion

11

la con'ic  
har mon'ic  
jaun'dice  
fa'vor a ble  
cen tu'ri on

12

e'gress  
bar bar'ic  
il lume'  
cap tiv'i ty  
con nec'tion

13

u nique'  
del'i ca cy  
the'o rist  
bar ri cade'  
ce leb'ri ty

14

ten'dril  
den'i zen  
ca rous'al  
mag'net ism  
nu tri'tion

15

ac cede'  
ca nine'  
oc cult'  
de cease'  
pal i sade'

16

car'ni val  
ab er ra'tion  
ben e fac'tor  
guilt'i ly  
ma don'na

1	2	3	4
wal'rus	graph'ic	cis'tern	dec'ade
gal van'ic	man'a cle	il lu'sive	the'o rem
dis cov'er y	tem'po rize	re bate'	co'pi ous
por'poise	bar ba'ri an	pi'quant	ref er ee'
gym na'si um	el'o quence	badg'er	boo'dle

5	6	7	8
por'cu pine	writhe	va lid'i ty	wea'zen
lac'er ate	tes ta'tor	de laine'	ob'vi ate
fea'si ble	mon'arch y	unc'tion	im bue'
ra'di a tor	con'trite	fe'line	sal'vage
asth mat'ic	per cus'sion	hatch'el	de base'

9	10	11	12
re pine'	quan'da ry	ha'zi ness	ze'nith
fern'er y	ten'an cy	ec'sta sy	oc'u list
mo rass'	of'fer to ry	val u a'tion	as bes'tus
ver'bal	pas'tor al	par'a lyze	nes'tling
de plete'	rec i ta tive'	ap point'ment	lar'gess

13	14	15	16
pha'lanx	per force'	newt	reg u la'tion
ap pli'ance	mag'net ize	sa li'va	per'ti nent
ten'ta tive	bar'ris ter	pierce	ex'ple tive
i dol'a try	e ma'ci ate	al'ge bra	re cep'ta cle
ven'ti la tor	sar'casm	car'ri er	con jec'ture

1

lu'cid  
pre'fect  
do min'ion  
prov'en der  
ag'gre gate

2

pshaw  
car'ri on  
con'clave  
guile'less  
de bil'i tate

3

dy'na mo  
eb'on ize  
fer'ment  
pre clude'  
pro scribe'

4

ex'o dus  
ni'trate  
can teen'  
for'ci ble  
ag gres'sor

5

pique  
hy'gi ene  
mush'room  
junc'ture  
com pres'sion

6

al pac'a  
ar'ti san  
no to'ri ous  
cre ma'tion  
de ser'tion

7

gyp'sum  
ab scond'  
con done'  
im pro vise'  
pal'li ate

8

drowse  
chap'let  
im print'  
il lu'so ry  
con tor'tion

9

quoit  
ob lique'  
irk'some  
a sun'der  
o pos'sum

10

myr'i ad  
ju'rist  
pau'ci ty  
con fi dant'  
ex'i gence

11

dur'ance  
nuptial  
fan'ta sy  
ar'chives  
gra da'tion

12

or nate'  
bap'tist  
feld'spar  
bat'tle ment  
con fec'tion

13

hum'mock  
con tour'  
pa la'tial  
i'dol ize  
as sas'sin

14

bul'wark  
ag'i tate  
nois'ome  
con tra dict'  
vel vet een'

15

guin'ea  
loy'al ly  
dox ol'o gy  
cham'ois  
mu'ti nous

16

a cu'men  
bran'dish  
as sail'ant  
hap'haz ard  
con fed'er ate

1

sanc'tum  
im'pe tus  
des'e crate  
cran'ber ry  
in sist'ent

2

an'gu lar  
sub side'  
crum'ple  
duc'tile  
in'te ger

3

ram'i fy  
cur tail'  
dom'i no  
ef fu'sion  
gaunt'let

4

qualm  
loathe  
a nom'a ly  
in clu'sive  
in sur'ance

5

e pis'tle  
lus'cious  
mer'ci less  
in vec'tive  
mo not'o ny

6

mot'ley  
ag'o nize  
ob'so lete  
in duct'ive  
rus'ti cate

7

terse  
ran'cor  
ar ma'da  
nar cot'ic  
cor'ri dor

8

hy e'na  
ran'cid  
or'chis  
as'tral  
pol'y gon

9

ab'ro gate  
suf'fo cate  
sug ges'tion  
lone'li ness  
re frig'er ate

10

joc'und  
eu'chre  
res'i due  
ail'ment  
buoy'an cy

11

ro'ta ry  
mem'oir  
ep'i sode  
o mis'sion  
in'cu bate

12

re lent'  
cu'rate  
cy'clone  
cru'el ly  
gal'ax y

13

fu ne're al  
ri'ot ous  
ab sen tee'  
in'grain  
suf fuse'

14

re lapse'  
at taint'  
dun'geon  
ma gen'ta  
ex'tri cate

15

im mor'al  
twad'dle  
mil'li ner  
sar cas'tic  
ad o ra'tion

16

in fuse'  
rel'ict  
tin'sel  
crul'ler  
al bu'men

1

squab'ble  
ad ja'cent  
con tin'gent  
nat'u ral ist  
ad vance'ment

2

qua drille'  
co he'sion  
on'er ous  
lu'bri cant  
con strain'

3

eu'lo gy  
par'a pet  
rum'mage  
aq'ue duct  
sap'phire

4

ex cise'  
ro'sa ry  
pre'lude  
nun'ner y  
so no'rous

5

bru'in  
suit'or  
ru'in ous  
me dal'ion  
sta tis'tics

6

rhet'o ric  
pug nac'i ty  
as perse'  
ap pease'  
as sess'ment

7

a re'na  
par'a gon  
ag'i ta tor  
ret'i nue  
so'journ

8

po made'  
af fright'  
ex'pe dite  
re vul'sion  
sig'nal ize

9

rub'ble  
ap prise'  
sal'si fy  
a quat'ic  
pu'tre fy

10

rouge  
pol'i ty  
op'u lent  
chic'o ry  
shuf'fle

11

quit'tance  
pro trude'  
ad her'ence  
a ris'to crat  
af firm'a tive

12

ar'rant  
nov'ice  
pay'a ble  
re trench'  
so lem'ni ty

13

de'cent  
poise  
som'ber  
ar rears'  
ru'di ment

14

de duce'  
ar o mat'ic  
pau'per ize  
rus tic'i ty  
plu ral'i ty

15

bod'ice  
sim'i le  
ring'let  
ad vi'so ry  
po'ten tate

16

ap'a thy  
rum'pus  
ar'a ble  
qui e'tus  
frag'ile



1  
con tu'sion  
ce ler'i ty  
cred'it or  
ar'ti fice  
his to'ri an

2  
dim'i ty  
ex cel'si or  
fran'chise  
sem'blance  
del e ga'tion

3  
cru'di ty  
gi gan'tic  
dig'ni ta ry  
ex haust'ive  
ag gres'sive

4  
es pouse'  
o va'tion  
im pi'e ty  
sem'i tone  
ad he'sive

5  
pes'tle  
im pend'  
dis claim'  
ma tu'ri ty  
brill'iance

6  
hock'ey  
gri mace'  
bra va'do  
li'on ize  
cor'ru gate

7  
in'cense  
ver'dant  
bur lesque'  
sar don'ic  
cha ot'ic

8  
con voy'  
ef fu'sive  
im po si'tion  
dis ar range'  
pa ter'nal

9  
in'te gral  
e ra'sure  
lin'seed  
mer'cu ry  
in'ti mate

10  
grum'ble  
le'gal ize  
op po'nent  
in'su late  
men'di cant

11  
man'date  
cha grin'  
de ment'ed  
health'ful  
in con'stant

12  
ox'ide  
en gross'  
fer'ven cy  
bru nette'  
in fringe'

13  
fi nance'  
e lon'gate  
in'ter view  
cor'po rate  
ex plo'sive

14  
ma son'ic  
nom'i nal  
em'pha size  
in cor rupt'  
di vis'i ble

15  
de scry'  
ex panse'  
in'su lar  
le gal'i ty  
boom'er ang

16  
flo'ral  
cred'it  
cash'mere  
el o cu'tion  
de test'a ble

**1**  
at'las  
me'te or  
apt'i tude  
ap prov'al  
of fi'ci ate

**2**  
cas'sia  
ar'gent  
crev'ice  
re ë lect'  
so bri'e ty

**3**  
cha'os  
quin'sy  
car'bine  
re'gent  
typ'ic al

**4**  
bi'ceps  
trib'ute  
span'gle  
re nounce'  
ob'du rate

**5**  
mal tese'  
per vert'  
as sem'ble  
al'li ga tor  
re pul'sive

**6**  
phi'al  
cit'ron  
se cede'  
re volt'  
vint'age

**7**  
be wail'  
per'jure  
che mise'  
def'i cit  
ro sette'

**8**  
ap pend'  
vo'ta ry  
tru'an cy  
to bog'gan  
dis pense'

**9**  
piv'ot  
zeph'yr  
tram'ple  
skil'let  
or'chid

**10**  
car'a way  
pos'ture  
spu'ri ous  
tri'cy cle  
blas pHEME'

**11**  
si'phon  
ge'ode  
pre sume'  
as pir'ant  
chas'ten

**12**  
row'en  
au ro'ra  
fun'gus  
sem'i na ry  
pen'du lum

**13**  
ca jole'  
sluice  
cleav'age  
of fi'cious  
con ten'tion

**14**  
rug'ged  
pro'file  
doc'ile  
trib'une  
cli'ent

**15**  
slov'en  
tri'pod  
psal'ter  
an'i mus  
cat'a ract

**16**  
pum'ice  
a vid'i ty  
slum'ber  
tran'quil  
co he'sive

1	2	3	4
mo'lar	jan'gle	in'flux	hi lar'i ty
na'bob	par take'	dis tort'	par'son age
e rode'	mon'o gram	leav'en	diff'i dence
or'a to ry	lin'guist	ar riv'al	in dis creet'
op'u lence	e mo'tion al	om'ni bus	jour'nal ist

5	6	7	8
tu reen'	im merse'	gloom'i ly	mo'bile
em'bas sy	em'a nate	her'e tic	ex pound'
fig'ment	ma gi'cian	jave'lin	flit'ter
mo nop'o ly	mor'tise	ci ta'tion	quad'rant
sal va'tion	pen'nant	re trac'tion	me'di ate

9	10	11	12
re'gal	fraught	cac'tus	to'paz
o'pi ate	her'it age	ging'ham	fis'cal
pit'e ous	plac'id	in'ti ma cy	herb'age
gris'tle	rec'to ry	pin'na cle	swag'ger
per verse'	ac ces'sion	car'ti lage	pat'ron ize

13	14	15	16
mi'ca	fun'nel	rab'id	suave
pon'der	ath'lete	suc'cor	fu'sion
swel'ter	rem'nant	u surp'	plas'tic
re coil'	sub sist'	rap'ture	qua'ver
vis'u al	trav'erse	im'be cile	suc'tion

1  
cam'e o  
se rene'  
re vile'  
vam'pire  
tem'per ance

2  
sor'did  
spec'ter  
reg'is try  
spec'i men  
pros'per ous

3  
or'bit  
ma'ni ac  
pin'ion  
strip'ling  
pun'gent

4  
es'cort  
or'di nal  
mas'cot  
sta'tion er  
flir ta'tion

5  
pyg'my  
im mure'  
stam pede'  
max'i mum  
im i ta'tion

6  
van'dal  
stat'ure  
con'se quent  
in clo'sure  
a chieve'ment

7  
pan'el  
mor'sel  
jar'gon  
af fi'ance  
me lo'di ous

8  
pe'nal  
ob tuse'  
re fract'  
im mod'est  
strin'gent

9  
stew'ard  
ver'sion  
strag'gle  
em'i grate  
in'no cence

10  
en hance'  
mo nas'tic  
in crust'  
hire'ling  
bi tu'men

11  
vel'lum  
as'pect  
splurge  
pet'ri fy  
go ril'la

12  
trump'er y  
stir'rup  
ca rouse'  
im pe'ri al  
cat'e chise

13  
in form'al  
vol'u ble  
stri'dent  
ac ces'sa ry  
in stall'ment

14  
tu'ber  
car'a mel  
qui'nine  
flus'ter  
in'ter lude

15  
al'cove  
gey'ser  
tur'ret  
gaud'i ly  
ob jec'tion

16  
ver'dure  
har mon'ic  
dis course'  
in spec'tion  
in di ges'tion

1

va li ze'  
 ram part  
 scrip ture  
 re proach'  
 doctrine

2

slat tern  
 van dal ism  
 hap tis mal  
 sub sil ty  
 prob i ty

3

tab'u lar  
 stud' ble  
 pet' ole  
 deli to ry  
 em bellish

4

buoy  
 tal' on  
 burly  
 ve tive  
 pir tance

5

swamp ers  
 sal' vation  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition

6

chur ch  
 ser e nade  
 re ver  
 reg ion  
 con viction

7

stan ter  
 gran tile  
 van guard  
 chas ty  
 con sult

8

fil ly  
 con ceque'  
 dis tinction  
 se n sation  
 re com pense

9

re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition

10

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

11

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

12

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

13

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

14

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

15

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

16

re ba tement  
 re gret ty  
 re par tition  
 re ba tement  
 re gret ty

1

sei'zure  
hon'or a ry  
im ma ture'  
lam'bent  
pes'ti lence

2

ten'on  
jas'per  
hol'ster  
im pan'el  
ter'ra pin

3

im peach'  
per'fo rate  
hom'i cide  
im'po tent  
sol'vent

4

mar'i time  
prof'fer  
rul'a ble  
hun'dredth  
re flec'tion

5

riv'u let  
in cen'tive  
mus'ti ness  
stur'geon  
col lec'tion

6

swerve  
al bi'no  
tes'ti ly  
in com mode'  
pro vin'cial

7

ban'yan  
mer'maid  
seg'ment  
a but'ment  
trans par'ent

8

prox'y  
trig'ger  
in er'ti a  
stock ade'  
op por tune'

9

can'on  
an'arch y  
bre vet'  
en sue'  
de'cen cy

10

trom'bone  
li ba'tion  
col'an der  
ap pend'age  
con test'ant

11

cho'ral  
bol'ster  
oc'u lar  
de cant'er  
pass'port

12

ge ra'ni um  
as'pi rate  
lax'a tive  
in sur'gent  
re sumption

13

in trigue'  
a tone'ment  
cler'ic al  
de ple'tion  
ac knowl'edge

14

lig'a ment  
a gree'ment  
dis un'ion  
in fre'quent  
di ver'gence

15

ves'tal  
car'nal  
de ri'sion  
em'i grant  
con'strude

16

a dieu'  
bla'zon  
as sort'  
con'sort  
sec'u lar

1

vic'ar  
scep'ter  
sor'cer y  
twit'ter  
vice'roy

2

spav'in  
gen'tian  
sul'try  
bind'er y  
tram'mel

3

ter'mi nus  
hand'i cap  
gid'di ness  
ab hor'rent  
harts'horn

4

hab'it ant  
spright'ly  
ab o li'tion  
en croach'  
ac quit'tal

5

tu'nic  
gnarl  
ar cade'  
cal'dron  
ex'tant

6

ar'go sy  
bril'lian cy  
en cum'ber  
change'a ble  
sub sist'ence

7

cal'ci um  
chan'cel  
al'ba tross  
hel'le bore  
goose'ber ry

8

gua'no  
se'rum  
trin'ket  
mo rose'  
cen'taur

9

skew'er  
a vow'al  
clan'nish  
grov'el  
dis cov'er

10

con coct'  
en vi'ron  
de crep'it  
ce les'tial  
gran'u late

11

brough'am  
grav'el ly  
turn'stile  
chil'blain  
con'ju gate

12

o'cher  
buffet  
griz'zle  
trench'er  
graph'ite

13

for lorn'  
dis cred'it  
floun'der  
ac count'ant  
com bus'tion

14

sleight  
con'jure  
guise  
dol'phin  
fil'trate

15

gum'bo  
sul'tan  
kha'ki  
co'hort  
tran'sept

16

sig'net  
dul'cet  
cod'i cil  
re scind'  
fif'ti eth

1

bound'a ry  
or'di nance  
can'di date  
des'ig nate  
com ply'

2

pre'cinct  
wel'fare  
nom'i nate  
qual'i fy  
en roll'

3

ex ec'u tive  
cau'cus  
pre side'  
reg'is trar  
may'or

4

.re spon'si ble  
po lit'ic al  
mod'er a tor  
req'ui site  
al'der man

5

bal'lot  
screen  
en'vel ope  
mar'riage  
coun'sel

6

in spect'or  
as cer tain'  
cus'to dy  
au'di tor  
at tor'ney

7

com pen sa'tion  
pre cau'tion  
treas'ur er  
as sess'or  
in com'pe tent

8

fraud  
spec'i fy  
tem'po ra ry  
li'a ble  
re sign'

9

av'e nue  
al'ter  
curb'stone  
sur'geon  
con ta'gious

10

pe ti'tion  
ra vine'  
cob'ble  
ten'e ment  
ty'phoid

11

sub stan'tial  
ob struct'  
san'i ta ry  
ep i dem'ic  
diph the'ri a

12

du'ra ble  
con'crete  
phy si'cian  
sus pi'cious  
vac'ci nate

13

val'iant  
vi'cious  
hy'drant  
sed'i ment  
re vol'v'er

14

guard'i an  
ex tin'guish  
nui'sance  
pau'per  
a buse'

15

vi o la'tion  
ap pa ra'tus  
dis pos'al  
char'i ty  
re strain'

16

res'cue  
chem'ic al  
ben e fi'cial  
do'nate  
ras'cal



<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
sec're ta ry	su per in tend'ent	tru'ant	sen'ti ment
grad'u ate	clas'sic al	com mer'cial	di plo'ma
ref'er ence	dic'tion a ry	tu i'tion	foun'tain
rec re a'tion	ir'ri gate	ra'di ate	twin'kle
bris'tle	in ter cede'	vi'brate	surge
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
cash ier'	vault	coun'ter feit	dis'count
se cu'ri ty	mort'gage	de pre'ci ate	ledg'er
ver'i fy	bal'ance	men su ra'tion	di men'sion
al'ti tude	par'al lel	per im'e ter	ra'di us
cyl'in der	breadth	prism	pyr'a mid
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
sin'gu lar	plu'ral	a pos'tro phe	ad'jec tive
def'i nite	prep o si'tion	lit'er a ture	par'a graph
ad'verb	per plex'	de scriptive	con junc'tion
pro'noun	trans fer'	in ter mit'	re pel'
in'di cate	de note'	en force'	pred'i cate
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
min'er al	an'cient	veg e ta'tion	depth
an'thra cite	bi tu'mi nous	tem'per a ture	ca lam'i ty
il lu'mi nate	am mo'ni a	par'af fin	pe tro'le um
pu'ri fy	vas'e line	oint'ment	mon'u ment
gran'ite	quar'ry	wedge	ben'zine

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
a chieve'	fin an cier'	com pe ti'tion	cal'en dar
par'cel	per cent'age	pi'geon	res'tau rant
scram'ble	dough'nut	whole'sale	con cen'trate
mer'can tile	dig'ni ty	mod'i fy	trag'e dy
strat'e gy	the'o ry	cav'i ty	clas'si fy
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
sta'tion er y	mem o ran'dum	au'to graph	mag a zine'
di'a logue	ju've nile	ex'qui site	choir
waltz	e ras'er	val'en tine	cro quet'
cir'cuit	ta bleau'	mat i nee'	com'ic al
mu si'cian	au'di ence	ap pre'ci ate	rep e ti'tion
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
es'sence	co logne'	chem'is try	poi'son
cau'tion	lin'i ment	ar'ni ca	dis solve'
cam'phor	sul'phur	chlo'ro form	glyc'er in
lic'o rice	bron chi'tis	par e gor'ic	scourge
a poth'e ca ry	crutch	band'age	be ware'
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
ex te'ri or	cor'nice	bal'co ny	awn'ing
lounge	par ti'tion	bal'us ter	thresh'old
cup'board	suite	man'sion	phys'ic al
lei'sure	rhyme	im ag'ine	ac quaint'ance
slav'er y	de nounce'	ca reer'	re source'

1	2	3	4
whirl	co lo'ni al	gen er a'tion	lux'u ry
sim plic'i ty	spa'cious	ra'di ant	per'se cute
theme	sin cer'i ty	re lief'	poul'tice
nau'se a	phys'ic	symp'tom	ca tarrh'
asth'ma	sneeze	pul'mo na ry	at'mos phere

5	6	7	8
ar'ter y	ra pid'i ty	cig a rette'	per ni'cious
ir'ri ta ble	con vul'sion	for'ceps	un con'scious
ap'pe tite	stom'ach	con va lesce'	con'se quence
e clipse'	lat'i tude	mar'i ner	con dense'
vi'o lence	e vap'o rate	drought	par'ti cle

9	10	11	12
gla'cier	ba'sin	e rup'tion	vol ca'no
fis'sure	pen in'su lar	isth'mus	strait
ref'uge	en'vi a ble	or'di na ry	hon'or a ble
stu'di ous	sen'si tive	im pet'u ous	em'i nence
as so'ci ate	a gree'a ble	ster'ling	in teg'ri ty

13	14	15	16
nar'ra tive	leg'end	pa thet'ic	court'ship
tra di'tion	prim'i tive	fas ci na'tion	fan'ci ful
psalm	bal'lad	for'ti tude	de spise'
med'i tate	re un'ion	fes tiv'i ty	cer'e mo ny
pi o neer'	pros per'i ty	ag'ri cul ture	prof'it a ble

1

ad'mi ral  
con'science  
pre vail'  
mas'sa cre  
an noy'ance

2

mon'arch  
con'gre gate  
ab'sence  
par'lia ment  
jeal'ous

3

sov'er eign  
chief'tain  
pri va'tion  
rev'e nue  
pre'cious

4

be nev'o lent  
ter'ri to ry  
mo men'tous  
li'cense  
griev'ance

5

de fi'ance  
re sist'ance  
col li'sion  
mis'chie vous  
vi va'cious

6

ri'ot  
trea'son  
bi og'ra phy  
du'ti ful  
lu'di crous

7

pol'i cy  
reg'i ment  
a'mi a ble  
de ceit'ful  
pal'ace

8

priv'i lege  
hos'tile  
rogu'ish  
flour'ish  
gran'deur

9

auc'tion  
bronze  
rep'tile  
as cent'  
noise'less

10

in'ven to ry  
stat'u a ry  
flex'i ble  
de scent'  
gon'do la

11

lu'cra tive  
con sign'  
in va'ri a ble  
ex alt'  
dis patch'

12

al loy'  
sus tain'  
sym'bol  
grap'ple  
cor rode'

13

a verse'  
se crete'  
con fess'  
trust'ful  
cou'ple

14

chas tise'  
dis trib'ute  
im'pulse  
mys te'ri ous  
mu'ti late

15

boast  
de fense'  
al lure'  
ex pose'  
mi'nor

16

treas'ure  
as sign'  
in sert'  
im po lite'  
for'feit

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE I. Silent *e* at the end of a word is dropped when *ing* is added.**

*Illustrations*

live + ing = living	come + ing = coming
dare + ing = daring	dine + ing = dining

*Exceptions*: shoeing, singeing, tingeing, hoeing, dyeing.

**RULE II. A final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel:**

1. In words of one syllable.
2. In words of more than one syllable when the accent is on the last syllable.

*Illustrations*

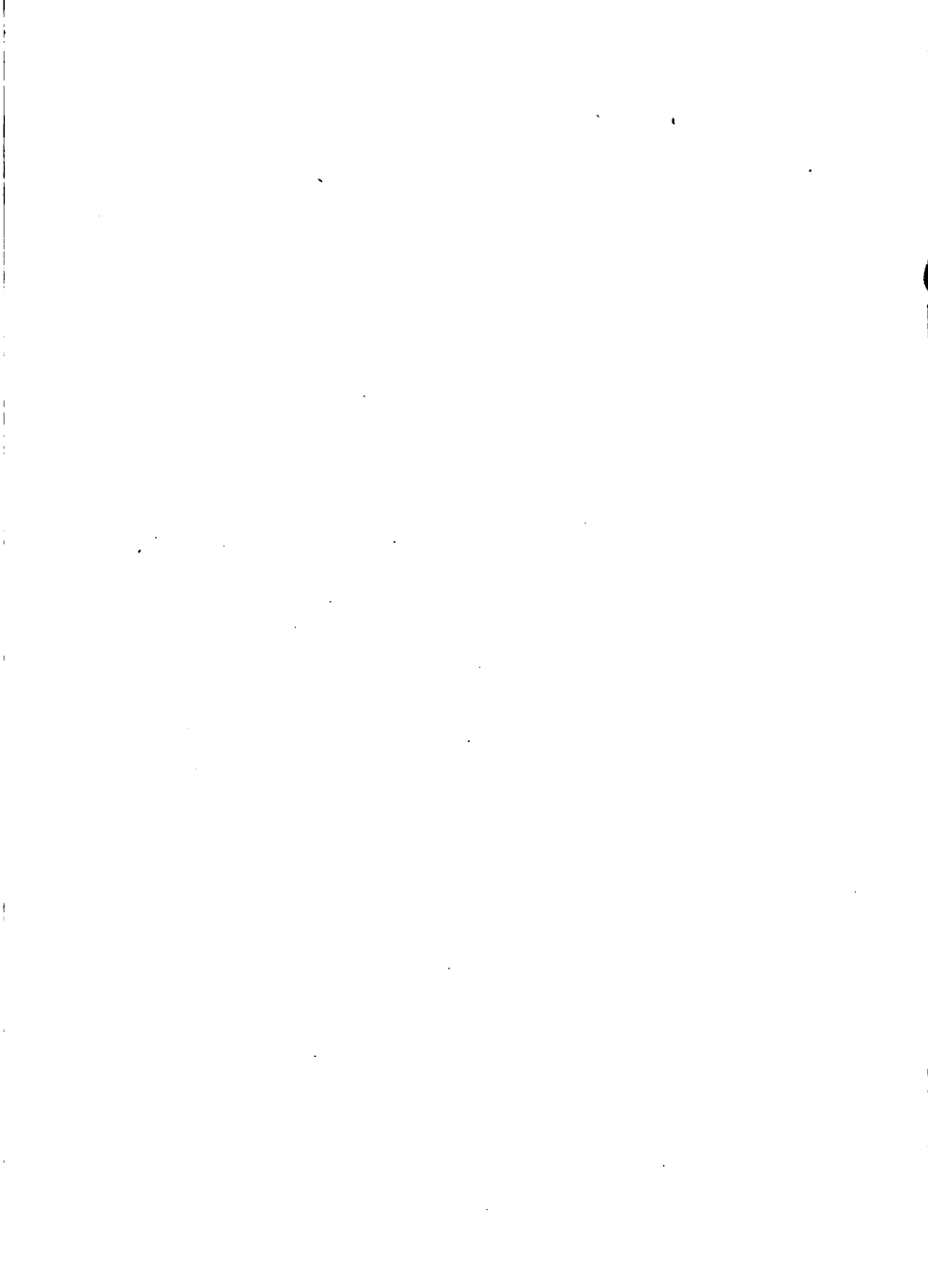
beg + ed = begged	compel + ing = compelling
dig + ing = digging	admit + ed = admitted

**RULE III. Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i*.**

*Illustrations*

cry + ed = cried	icy + ly = icily
fly + es = flies	pity + ful = pitiful

**NOTE.** Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y* in derivatives, but the forms *drier* and *driest* are used. *Babyhood* is an exception to the rule.





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